FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 119 *19 June 1979*

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GOVERNMENT DIFFERS WITH ANDEAN NATIONS ON NICARAGUA

PY182355 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)--At a press conference held late this afternoon, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli stated that "Argentina disagrees with the decision adopted by the Andean Pact countries regarding the Nicaraguan conflict and believes that this problem must not be considered outside the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS)."

Statement of Official Position

PY190304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0158 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM)--Our country does not agree with the position which considers the warring groups in the Republic of Nicaragua to be belligerent, and it is in favor of a position of confining the problem within the OAS. This statement was made by the under secretary of foreign relations, Carlos Cavandoli, who said that Argentina would agree with the creation of a peacemaking commission within the OAS. After noting that no elements should be taken into consideration other than those included in the OAS Charter, he detailed what Argentina would aspire to achieve in order to solve the problem: 1) A cease-fire; 2) No internationalization of the conflict; 3) Sealing Nicaraguan borders to prevent arms supplies; 4) Avoid any action that would worsen the situation; and 5) Assist the Nicaraguan people to alleviate their suffering. Argentina will present this position at the 17th OAS consultative meeting to be held from 20 or 21 June, and the Argentine permanent representative to the inter-American organization will be instructed to do so.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH PERU'S BERMUDEZ

PY181256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1406 GMT 17 Jun 79 PY

[Text of joint declaration signed by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez in Buenos Aires on 17 June 1979]

[Text] The distinguished president of Peru, Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, visited Argentina as an official guest from 14 to 17 June 1979 at the invitation of the distinguished president of Argentina, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret). The presidents, as a result of their discussions and moved by their desire to continue to enrich the traditional friendship between their peoples and governments, signed the following joint declaration: The close relationship between the two countries, inspired by the common great ideals of their patriots, is a very important factor in the mutual search for conditions aimed at strengthening peace and the development of our peoples, both in the regional and world environment.

Just as the two countries have identified themselves with the same historic tradition in the past, they are currently united by the same ideals and interests within the vast regional, hemispheric and world issues. The joint declaration signed by the two presidents in Lima on 5 March 1977 and the principles and objectives expressed in them as well as the documents currently in force between the two countries strengthen even more the solid friendship linking the Argentine and Peruvian people and government. The constant and thorough identification with the ideals which inspired the creation of the United Nations permits them to express that the full enforcement of the principles of the UN Charter are a vital necessity to guarantee peace and international security and to promote the development of cooperation between nations.

It is therefore necessary to implement actions and widen the areas of agreement so that other developing and industrialized countries can help in achieving a more just and equitable new international order. Consequently, it is important for the two countries to participate in the nonalined movement, emphasizing their role within the framework of international relations as an instrument of the developing countries in the political and economic field and the need to act in order to strengthen the movement's political independence based on the principles which inspired its creation. Argentina and Peru have the profound conviction that economic cooperation between the developing countries, based collectively on their individual capabilities, is indispensable to strengthening their ties and their potential for join negotiations to ensure the recognition of their just rights by the industrialized countries.

Thus, relations within the continent must be developed based on the respect for sovereign decisions, a fruitful dialog between equals and the recognition that Latin America is a community with its own interests which are also in solidarity with the community of developing countries. For this very reason it is essential for Latin American countries to continue and intensify their joint actions in order to guarantee their negotiating position with the international community and to maintain their position of active participation, cooperation and consultation in planning regional interests. Argentina and Peru continue, therefore, to give their support to the actions of the Latin American Economic System [LAES] seeking effective coordination of the national positions of its members in the various areas of the multilateral politico-economic negotiations.

Latin American integration is a multiple, dynamic and plural process whose historical validity makes it a suitable means by which to achieve a balanced economic and social development and to contribute to the guarantee of peace in the region. The functioning of the Latin American free trade association [LAFTA] has not responded positively either to the requests for harmonious development or to the current characteristics of inter-Latin American economic relations, and its reorganization is, therefore, an inescapable obligation in order to establish a more effective system of regional integration.

The document issued recently at the meeting of Andean group presidents, known as the Cartegena Charter [Mandato de Cartagena], has greatly contributed with its spirit to strengthening the Andean integration system and the process of Latin American integration as a whole. The subregional integration networks, such as the River Plate basin and the Andean group system constitute a more feasible alternative for the realization of the complex task of joint economic and social development and their effective cooperation is, therefore, necessary to contribute to the achievement of Latin American integration.

Given the growing importance of the subregional Andean pact to creating a real Latin American integrationist awareness, Argentina must be stimulated to join the Andean group so that strengthened cooperation may result in positive steps of great importance toward the future of Latin American integration. The Peruvian president has also considered that his country's action in this process of rapprochement can play a very significant role.

Horizontal cooperation must be strengthened and promoted as a dynamic development factor, trying in this way to reduce technological dependency and to make maximum use of both countries' creative potential. Fruitful cooperation in the nuclear field is of particular significance within this context, since it constitutes the first effective case in which two developing nations are cooperating in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The progress achieved in the new Law of the Sea negotiations is another international issue in which Argentine and Peruvian interests are in full agreement. The two countries, therefore, are particularly interested in the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held this year. It is imperative to note, however, that a complete revision of the Law of the Sea will only become an effective element of value if it includes an international system for the sea floor, which will have to be beyond national jurisdictions and which must include the participation of all countries in its exploitation and consequently its benefits. All of this must be properly controlled by an international authority. The results of the first extraordinary session of the UN assembly on disarmament are of particularly importance. Argentina and Peru, therefore, reassert their support for the final document approved by this conference, and moreover, note the urgent need to fulfill its program of action, beginning with the priorities established therein, with the purpose of achieving the ultimate objective of complete and general disarmament under effective international control.

It is also praiseworthy to note within this context the modifications introduced in multilateral negotiation mechanisms to enable the active participation of member countries in these international bodies on an equal and sovereign basis and thus their participation in the decisions adopted by these international forums. Although disarmament must be a shared effort, the main responsibility falls on those powers which have nuclear weapons. The postulates of the Ayacucho declaration are of particular importance for the future of the region. It is hoped, therefore, that all signatory countries will support the principle of limiting conventional armaments. This is an indispensable step toward achieving an overall agreement on specific measures in this regard. The declaration approved in Washington is a projection of the Ayacucho declaration which gives new momentum to the policy of Latin American countries on such an important issue.

It is imperative to find constructive formulas to generate reciprocal confidence in Latin America and particularly in South America, based on a common will for peace, which will enable our countries to reduce their expenses for the purchase of armaments. The exchange of information and consultations between countries to this effect are of particular importance, as are all the initiatives leading to the promotion of peace and security. The existence of a vast program of cooperation between Argentina and Peru has been ratified as a result of this joint declaration, including the great possibilities of agreement in many points of mutual interest in the very important areas of political agreement. Consequently, as of today, it has been agreed to establish a mechanism for consultation on common actions and to put it into practice through periodic meetings at appropriate levels. This decision is adopted in accordance with the policies of Argentine-Peruvian relations, both from the historic point of view as well as the high level of its current relations.

The Peruvian president expressed his deep appreciation for the warm welcome and attention given him during his visit to Argentina.

Signed in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, on 17 June 1979.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ISRAEL--Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM)--A delegation headed by the Argentine under secretary for international economic negotiations, Juan Dumas, left for Israel today. The mission will meet with a similar Israeli group thus creating a joint commission which will evaluate trade and bilateral development prospects between the two countries. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0340 GMT 15 Jun 79 Py]

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP FEARS DISRUPTION OF ELECTIONS

PY182340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1938 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Jun (LATIN)--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights in Bolivia today expressed its fear that rightist paramilitary groups will interrupt the democratization process on 1 July with assaults against the balloting places on the day of the elections. This organization, which has struggled for the implementation of democratic freedom, released a declaration last night in which it maintains that according to certain information, the majority of the irregular armed groups are not inactive.

The declaration also states that there are indications in certain places that weapons are being distributed for use in actions intended to destabilize the democratic process. In actuality they could be used after the elections have ended (Sunday, 1 July) to block movement of the ballot boxes, to make substitutions for the ballots or simply to destroy them.

The organization's charge of a violent armed interruption of the electoral process is one of the most serious calls for concern received by the government after paramilitary groups bloodied the electoral campaigns of the political parties of the moderate left. To substantiate its position, the commission attaches a complete list of the paramilitary groups which are ready to enter into action, together with a list of their commanders and members.

The president of the Electoral Court, Marcelo Cespedes, remarked recently that departmental (provincial) authorities under his control will maintain permanent contact with the forces of law and order on election day. Any violent incident or intent to assault the voting places will be stopped immediately in order to guarantee the desires of the population, Cespedes warned.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Bolivian Foreign Minister Jorge Escobar Cusicanqui and FRG Ambassador Johannes von Vacano yesterday signed notes implementing a technical cooperation agreement between the two countries. By this agreement the FRG will provide aid to Bolivian projects such as training metal workers, modernizing small mining enterprises, building a sewage system for La Paz, prospecting for minerals, and constructing highways. It will also send an expert who will cooperate with the Planning and Coordination Ministry. Through these projects the FRG will invest $8 million in Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 79 PY]

CAR ASSEMBLY AGREEMENTS--According to the vice president of the National Auto Commission (Moises Ponce de Leon), the Bolivian Government, acting through the Armed Forces National Development Corporation [COFADENA], will sign agreements with the Ford and Renault companies today to assemble trucks and cars in Bolivia. These agreements are part of the auto program being carried out by the Andean Pact. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jun 79 PY]

MINISTER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

PA181241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Jun (EFE)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said today that the government wants to reduce the areas of economic friction throughout the world by eliminating barriers to free competition for the country's products. In statements to the local press, the foreign minister also outlined the principal guidelines of President Joao B. Figueiredo's foreign policy, namely:

To cooperate to achieve perfect understanding among Latin American nations.

To create a climate of growing confidence in Africa. [as received]

To maintain a position of independence in cooperating with large and small countries.

Saraiva Guerreiro gave assurances that Brazil's dependence on Arab oil will not influence the government's decision on whether to allow the establishment here of an office of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In this regard, Saraiva Guerreiro said that the matter is essentially political and will be decided in accordance with Brazil's position on the Middle East. With regard to the United States, the foreign minister said that President Figueiredo will "certainly" visit Washington, perhaps this very year. Regarding the harmonization of hydroelectric projects, the minister said that "the Brazilian Government's complete review of the Itaipu and Corpus dam projects has been concluded."

"We are about to exchange ideas with Paraguay to reach a common, harmonious position. Only after this new stage has been completed will we resume talks with Argentina," the foreign minister said. He later added that "if either of the two countries should propose the resumption of talks, we will not refuse to sit at the negotiating table." On the other hand, Saraiva Guerreiro acknowledged that there are many points of agreement between the positions of the nonalined countries and the positions held by Brazil.

According to the foreign minister, "in the economic sphere, there is almost total agreement, and in the political area, the overall objectives are very similar." Regarding the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba, the foreign minister said that the government does not consider it a matter of priority.

"It is a matter that will develop with time and we will not stop it," he said. The foreign minister explained that the absence of diplomatic relations with Cuba is not due to its communist regime, "because we maintain very proper relations and even several types of economic cooperation with several countries with similar goverrments." Finally, regarding the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement, the minister said that "it is an already finished document which will be fully implemented by both parties."

Meeting With Arab Envoys Declined

PY190314 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Diplomatic sources confirmed here today that a group of Arab ambassadors accredited in Brazil had asked to meet with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to reiterate their request that a PLO office be opened in the country.

Itamaraty told the ambassadors they could not meet with the foreign minister because the meeting would not be well received in military sectors, and consequently instead of helping to expedite the government's authorization for the opening of the PLO office, it would delay it.

GOVERNMENT-LED PLOT TO DIVIDE OPPOSITION CHARGED

PY161857 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Deputy Jose Freire, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] Goias State, has charged MDB Secretary General Thales Ramalho with plotting with Leonel Brizola to dissolve the MDB. He charged that both Ramalho and Brizola have been following instructions from the government, namely from Gen Golbery de Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, to divide the party.

Freire urges MDB National President Ulysses Guimaraes to call a meeting of the National MDB Executive Board and even a national convention to discuss the country's political situation. Freire says Brizola should follow the example set by Almino Afonso [labor minister under Joao Goulart], who joined the MDB to avoid playing the game of the government and to fight under the same democratic banner. Freire contends that Brizola should return to Brazil as soon as possible to stand trial with his head high, just as MDB members faced repression and arbitrariness under revolutionary regimes, especially the Medici administration.

PLEBISCITE PROPOSED TO DECIDE ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY161856 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Text] One-third of the federal deputies have already signed a proposal calling for a plebiscite to allow the people to decide whether they support the convocation of a constituent assembly. Deputy Tarcisio Delgado, Brazilian Democratic Movement-Minas Gerais State, who drafted the proposal, now intends to collect the same percentage of signatures from senators to guarantee consideration in the national congress. The proposal provides that the plebiscite be held 180 days after approval of the amendment, and that the Superior Electoral Court issue the appropriate instructions for its implementation.

BRIEFS

WHEAT PURCHASED--Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (TELAM-EFE)--Brazil bought 25,000 tons of wheat from Argentina today paying the highest current international price of $146.37 per ton. Brazil is planning to buy 4 million tons of wheat this year. [Buenos Aires TELAM-EFE in Spanish 1825 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY]

COOPERATION WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--Brazilian diplomats and the director general for international cooperation of Guinea-Bissau, Inacio Semedo, yesterday discussed a cooperation program between the two countries. Guinea-Bissau wants to expand cooperation programs with Brazil in the fields of health care, agriculture, education, professional training and fishing. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 6 PY]

MINIMUM AGRICULTURAL PRICES--Brasilia--Agriculture Minister Delfim Netto announced yesterday that the National Monetary Council will meet here on 21 June to establish minimum prices for agricultural products, including coffee. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 79 PY]

PRC VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE BEGINS VISIT

PY190203 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Chilean Economy Minister Roberto Kelly and PRC Foreign Trade Vice Minister Chen Jie met for 45 minutes today. The PRC vice minister indicated later that the talks developed very well and that information about the economy of the two countries was exchanged. He added that this exchange of information is aimed at expanding bilateral trade, which, in turn, will stimulate the development of the two economies. Chen Jie indicated that specific problems will be discussed during the second meeting of the joint commission. He recalled that Chile has been selling the PRC a number of traditional products such as cooper, saltpeter, and cellulose. Now the PRC is interested in purchasing wood. Asked about the possibility of joint operations in the Antarctic, Chen Jie indicated that contacts are currently being held between the two parties. He indicated that China is geographically distant from Chile and does not have experience in this type of work.

Cubillos, Chen Jie Meet

PY190336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 18 Jun (AFP)--Chen Jie, PRC vice minister of foreign trade, stated here today that Chile and the PRC will expand their trade. Chen Jie, who arrived in Santiago on Saturday heading a PRC trade delegation, met today with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos.

Chen Jie said: "We have talked about ways of promoting friendship and relations between our two countries and of developing commercial ties." The PRC official added that they had exchanged views on international issues of interest to Chile and the PRC. Asked about criticism the socialist bloc has made of China for maintaining close relations with the Chilean military regime, Chen Jie said: "We do not want to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries." Concerning PRC interest in the Antarctic region, he said: "We know very little about that zone, but we want to adopt a positive attitude to carry out our work there." Regarding a possible Chilean-PRC nuclear treaty, Chen Jie said: "This is a very complicated problem for us. Now, from the viewpoint of peaceful utilization of this product, we want to exchange knowledge with other countries."

PINOCHET WARNS AGAINST RETURN OF POPULAR UNITY

PY151447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 15 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jun (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet warned here tonight that some members of former President Salvador Allende's defunct Popular Unity "have reappeared and are trying to bring back to life obsolete ideas which have caused the destruction of the country." Speaking to 500 representatives at a women's congress held at the Government House, the chief of state indicated: "We cannot think about the return of a formal democracy because it would be infiltrated and would slide into chaos once more, but this time there will be no turning back." Pinochet indicated that most Chileans repudiate the efforts which the defunct Popular Unity is making to stage a comeback. Pinochet also criticized those who left the country prior to 1973 (when Allende was overthrown and killed) and who now seek to make the people forget their attitude by using their pens to preach and become the "fathers" of an obsolete democracy. The Chilean president concluded by stating that nothing will lead Chile to stray from the path it has chosen, the path which is the only one capable of strengthening a renewed nation.

PLANE MACHINEGUNNED IN MANAGUA RETURNS TO BOGOTA

PA170144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 16 Jun (AFP)--The Colombian Air Force C-130 machinegunned at Las Mercedes Airport in Managua on Friday returned to this capital tonight carrying 61 Colombian citizens. The aircraft, which carried medicine and food to the Nicaraguan people, arrived at a military airport here at 2340 GMT under strict security measures. The plane was hit 36 times, several of which damaged a wing and a fuel tank, which were repaired today in Managua. During the attack, crewmember Victor Colmenares was wounded in the right leg and on arrival here was transferred to a government hospital. Some 20 newsmen, who were allowed to remain at Las Mercedes Airport last night and early this morning, returned quite shaken by the state of war existing in that Central American country.

Government Protests Attack

PA160315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP)--The Colombian Government will protest to the government of Anastasio Somoza for the machinegunning today in Managua of one of its military planes sent there to pick up a group of Colombians, it was officially announced here. The plane, a Colombian Air Force C-130, was shot at by national guardsmen as it prepared to land at Las Mercedes airport, north of Managua. One of its crewmembers was apparently wounded in the leg. The C-130 was carrying 20 Colombian newspapermen and 10 tons of medicine, groceries and blankets for the Nicaraguan Red Cross. Information reaching here revealed that two other planes of the same type, one from Spain and another from Argentina, were able to take off normally from Las Mercedes airport, with nationals from these two countries, shortly after the attack on the Colombian plane.

Aid Flights Canceled

PA171759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Colombian Government has canceled all flights to carry aid to the Nicaraguan people following an attack on a Colombian military plane by Nicaraguan Government planes in Managua. Acting Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono said that due to the machinegunning of a Colombian Air Force [FAC] plane, a second flight to Managua with aid for those affected by the Nicaraguan civil war has been canceled. Sixty-one Colombian citizens were brought back to Colombia from Managua on the FAC plane yesterday, Saturday.

OFFICIAL REJECTS UNILATERAL BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA181810 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with acting Colombian Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono; date and location not given--recorded]

[Text] [question in progress]...The break of relations with Nicaragua?

[Answer] No. Yesterday, the Ecuadorean Government informed us that it was severing relations. We are studying the situation. We are currently handling Ecuador's affairs in Managua. The Ecuadorean Government must certainly have had strong reasons for breaking relations.

[Question] Mr Minister, will Colombia adopt a decision similar to that of Ecuador this morning?

[Answer] The Colombian Government has not considered such a step. We do not plan to break relations with Nicaragua unilaterally.

[Question] Mr Minister, there is another very important aspect. Has the Colombian Government adopted any decision on the machinegunning of the Colombian Air Force plane?

[Answer] The plane's crew will file a detailed report on the circumstances surrounding the incident with the Defense Ministry. We will study that report as well as the reports made by the officials who were traveling aboard the plane to find out exactly what happened.

[Question] Does the Foreign Ministry have any information on the situation in Managua right now, especially from the embassy, Mr Minister?

[Answer] No. We have been in constant touch with our embassy and no additional incidents related to the mission in Managua have occurred.

INTELLIGENCE CORPS ARRESTS ONE OF STARR'S KIDNAPERS

PA151301 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The military intelligence services have captured one of the kidnapers of Richard Starr, the member of the U.S. Peace Corps who has been in the hands of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] for 3 years. An official spokesman told "SUPER NOTICIAS" that the kidnaper was arrested during an operation in San Antonio district in southern Bogota together with two other presumed members of the FARC. Spokesmen said that Col Augusto Pradilla Giraldo, permanent district attorney of the military institutes brigade, has issued an opinion (?rescinding) the arrest warrant issued for three Uruguayan citizens and two Colombians. For its part, the F-2 arrested two labor leaders yesterday while posting calls for a meeting of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia scheduled to open today in Bogota.

AUTHORITIES CAPUTRE ECUADOREAN FISHING BOAT

PA1711458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 16 Jun (EFE)--The Ecuadorean fishing boat "Adriana" was captured by a Colombian patrol boat while it was fishing in the border area, the local press reported today. According to the report, the crew, headed by Capt Jose Panta Mero, was forced to board the Colombian patrol boat. The incident, which occurred on Thursday, was reported to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry by Agustin Jimenez, president of the Association of Fishing Shipowners [Asociacion de Armadores Pesqueros--AAP].

COLOMBIA TO HANDLE ECUADOR'S TRADE AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA

PA180319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (EFE)--Colombia took charge of Ecuador's trade representation in Nicaragua tonight following the break in diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua. Acting Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono told EFE by telephone that Colombia will continue to look after Ecuadorean interests in Nicaragua. "There are no political refugees in its [presumably Ecuador's] embassy; therefore, Colombia will not have to open its doors to new refugees," Colonel Londono said.

Londono also denied international news reports of an alleged invasion of the Colombian Embassy by Nicaraguan refugees. "It is true that there are still some refugees in the Colombian Embassy, but there is no one outside waiting for the doors to open in order to take refuge," the Colombian acting foreign minister said. Londono also ruled out any immediate break in relations between his government and that of Anastasio Somoza. He said that, as usual, diplomatic relations will continue to protect the refugees who still remain in the Colombian Embassy in Nicaragua.

In talking with EFE, Colonel Londono revealed that Ecuador has previously discussed its decision to break relations with Nicaragua with the other members of the Andean Pact (Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia). The Colombian diplomat said that his country will not adopt a similar decision for the moment. "We will see what happens," Londono said after learning of the break in relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua. "We continue to rule out a break with Nicaragua for the time being," he said.

Colonel Londono also disclosed that in the next few weeks, the Andean Pact countries will hold a series of consultations in order to adopt a specific position regarding General Somoza's regime. "The Ecuadorean Government has its reasons for having decided to break relations with Nicaragua," the Colombian acting foreign minister said. Finally, he hinted that it is possible that in the future the other members of the subregional pact may decide en masse to break with the government of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

FOREIGN MINISTER BACKS ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION

PA161934 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1818 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 16 Jun (LATIN)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala today affirmed here that the belligerent status which the five Andean countries have accorded the popular forces struggling against the Nicaraguan Government seeks "to reduce the suffering of the people" of that country. "It also leaves room for humanitarian actions aimed at protecting the injured, the prisoners, the civilian population and the refugees," Ayala announced at a news conference after reading the joint decision adopted by Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

HUERTA MONTALVO DISCUSSES NEW PARTY'S CREATION

PA151648 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Despite the fact that such a development is not new, Ecuadoreans these days have witnessed with interest the emergence of a new political party from the ruins of another party. The organization in question is the Radical Democratic Party, born of liberalism like a prodigal and revolutionary [words indistinct]. The top leader, creator, ideologue and the one who attracts support is young Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, who reached the highest peaks within the Liberal Party but who, after a brief stay at the top, fell from the pedestal. As a result of this disappointment, Huerta Montalvo dragged his followers to a new fold. Loyal, nonetheless, to his medical profession, he does not define himself as the Liberal Party's gravedigger. Let us listen to an interview by Felix Narvaez with the brand new national president of the Radical Democratic Party:

[Begin Nervaez Recording] [Question] Doctor, what moved you to create this new party?

[Answer] A decision made here in Quito at an assembly of the New Republic Movement, according to which the only way to participate politically was through the formation of a new party.

[Question] What links you to (?liberalism)?

[Answer] Our admiration for Alfaro [words indistinct].

[Question] Do you miss that sector, doctor?

[Answer] When one is determined to construct the future, the past is only something that serves as a source of experience.

[Question] What will this new sector's political tendency be?

[Answer] A tendency toward change, a tendency toward the left, a tendency toward freedom.

[Question] With this stand [words indistinct] the liberals?

[Answer] Our (?actions are not aimed at restricting anyone.

[Question] Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, you are a doctor, so how is your party growing?

[Answer] Vigorously. Not only is it growing, but it will also develop, which is something different and much better.

[Question] Did you already vaccinate it, doctor?

[Answer] A long time ago, particularly against my being expelled from it too soon. [end recording]

OIL-PURCHASING FRONT WITH URUGUAY, CHILE, BRAZIL PROPOSED

PY152115 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] After returning from Sao Paulo yesterday, the minister of industries and commerce stated that Paraguay has proposed to Uruguay, Chile and Brazil the creation of a common front to purchase crude oil directly from producing countries in order to by-pass intermediaries and lower the costs. He added that Brazilian officials are studying another Paraguayan proposal which deals specifically with a bilateral contract to sell diesel oil and liquid gas to Paraguay.

Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, who participated in the Forum of the Americas meeting in Sao Paulo, stated that these negotiations were held at the government level and not by private companies. He added: "On that occasion I was able to talk with Brazilian, Uruguayan and Chilean ministers of the economic sector concerning the problems which affect us as oil-importing countries. He emphasized: "They were all pessimistic about the future of international oil prices. No one knows where all this will take us. The Brazilian minister of mines and energy told me that Brazil cannot pay 'spot' [given in English] oil prices." Ugarte Centurion indicated that new contacts will be held in this regard: "We have proposed the idea and are studying the possibility of direct purchases by oil importing countries in the area."

PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA STILL SEEKING LOAN FOR YACYRETA

PY161930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] It has been officially reported that the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments have asked the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] for an extension in granting the $210-million loan approved by the IDB board 6 months ago for the Yacyreta project. Last Thursday, 14 June, the 6-month deadline granted to borrowing organizations for confirming their credit needs expired according to the rules of the IDB organizational charter. Because of a deadlock in the construction proposals of the binational enterprise caused by disagreements over the layout of the dam, agreement was not reached here within the stipulated time.

The request for a postponement, reportedly for another 6 months, which is also in accordance with IDB rules for such cases, is clear evidence that the governments have not changed their priority interest that the project be carried forward. It was learned that the Paraguayan Government entrusted Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos, IDB governor for this country, with informing the inter-American credit organization of the Paraguayan decision. The Yacyreta binational enterprise, through its executive directors, Jorge Alberto Pegoraro and Zoild Rodas Ortiz, has sent a telex to IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena, also requesting an extension.

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador of Italy to our country, Enzo Montano, presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner yesterday. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Jun 79 p 13 PY]

PURCHASE OF ELECTRICITY--The Parana Electric Company of Curitiba, Brazil will provide the National Power Administration with 50 megawatts of electrical energy beginning the middle of next year, according to a statement made by the president of the Brazilian company. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Jun 79 p 6 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANDEAN PACT DECISION

PA161933 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[By Raul H. Riutor]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 16 Jun (LATIN)--The five countries of the Andean Pact today recognized as belligerents the forces that are trying to overthrow Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza. Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco released the communique during a news conference in which he stated that no force which opposes Somoza has yet requested recognition from Venezuela as a provisional government or formal occupier of any portion of that Central American nation.

Zambrano Velasco said that the recognition of an army of war applies to all the groups which oppose Somoza. Among the most prominent of these is the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), an organization of political parties, businessmen and other groups in which the Sandinists are represented by the so-called "Group of 12." Zambrano Velasco reiterated to newsmen in the Bolivar Hall of the Foreign Ministry that Venezuela has not sent weapons or soldiers to Nicaragua, as has been claimed on occasion by Somoza, whose family has ruled for over 4 decades.

The foreign minister also repeated statements which he and President Luis Herrera Campins have made that the Venezuelan Government will not suspend diplomatic relations with Managua, in view of the fact that it prefers to maintain an embassy open there to help those who seek refuge or aid. However, this does not mean that we agree with what the Nicaraguan Government does or says, the minister said.

The foreign minister said that Venezuela's present diplomatic actions are taking place in two areas: within the Andean Pact and the OAS. However, he added, this does not prevent Venezuela from resorting to any other path to arrive at a resolution of the Nicaraguan crisis. Among countries which would subscribe to the decision, Zambrano Velasco listed Panama, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the United States. Zambrano Velasco, who recently met with Somoza in Managua as a member of an Ecuadorean-Venezuelan peace mission, said emphatically that statements made directly to him by Somoza leave no room for any immediate hope that the present government will make the necessary decisions to restore peace and fraternal relations in Nicaragua.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT BLAMED FOR NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA190042 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Porlamar, Venezuela, 18 Jun (LATIN)--Cesar Rondon Lovera, adviser of the Venezuelan Congress Foreign Relations Committee, said here today that the U.S. State Department is the only one responsible for the disaster the Nicaraguan people are facing. Rondon Lovera said that the recognition of the popular forces fighting against the Nicaraguan regime as an army by the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries is a surprising decision. This surprise was felt by those who are used to viewing the activities of the Andean Pact countries as economic, commercial and industrial.

Rondon Lovera said: I believe that this decision might be inspired by the concern, almost group therapy being experienced by the U.S. State Department, which is the only one responsible for all the sufferings of the Nicaraguans. He pointed out that group therapy is a psychiatric mechanism used to solve problems of anguish in people, who are gathered together and made to shout to overcome their pscho-mental ailments. Rondon Lovera is here attending an industrial meeting at which President Herrera Campins spoke last night.

PRESIDENT ROYO PAYS BRIEF VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA160012 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] There is a 45-year-old family dynasty in Nicaragua that is killing its people, President Aristides Royo said this morning before leaving for Maracaibo, Venezuela, seeking an adequate supply of oil for next year. Royo said that, for the sake of solving its personal problems, the Nicaraguan dynasty has had no qualms in committing genocide and destroying the nation. President Royo will meet Venezuelan counterpart Luis Herrera Campins in Maracaibo to discuss, in addition to Panama's oil needs, the next Latin American Energy Organization meeting, Panama's cooperation with the Andean Pact countries and the Central American political situation. As for the Panama Canal and the U.S. treaty implementation legislation, Royo said that Panama's case will have the support of the Venezuelan people and government.

Royo and his retinue traveled aboard the HP-1A Panamanian Air Force plane which left from the air force runway at Tocumen International Airport. Accompanying Royo are Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez, Deputy Commerce and Industries Minister Oscar Osorio, National Corregimiento Representatives Assembly President Juan Antonio Barba, Presidential Adviser Nander Pitti Velasquez, Venezuelan Ambassador to Panama Reinaldo Leandro Rodriguez, Juan David Morgan and RPC News Director Fernando Eleta (Casanovas). Other Panamanian press officials traveled on another plane. President Royo's visit to Maracaibo will last a few hours. He is expected to return to Panama City at around 1600 today.

When he arrived at Chinita Airport in Maracaibo, President Royo was welcomed by his Venezuelan counterpart, Luis Herrera Campins, and several Venezuelan ministers. After the customary military honors, both presidents went to Bolivar Plaza to honor the liberator. The Maracaibo City Hall declared Royo a guest of honor and symbolically delivered the keys to the city to him. Herrera and Royo will hold their first meeting at noon with an open agenda including oil, the Central American crisis and the U.S. Congress' discussion on the canal treaties.

Herrera Campins said in Caracas last night that as there is no preestablished agenda, he hoped to have a more general discussion with Royo during which they would basically discuss matters related to bilateral economic relations. The official Venezuelan news agency, VENPRES, asserted that Panama is looking for a supply of oil, at prices lower than what Ecuador is currently offering to solve the crisis which led to incidents in Panama in the past few days. In Maracaibo today, Royo voiced Panama's desire to enter the Andres Bello Convention, with Venezuela as its sponsor.

Welcoming Royo, Herrera Campins said Panama has played a profounding significant role in Venezuela's past and present life. Herrera Campins said that Venezuela has always stood by Panama in its struggle to recover control of the canal, and he offered Venezuela's solidarity, sympathy and friendship to Panamanians.

Interview Given on Return

PA161541 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Delgado Morales interview with President Aristides Royo upon his return from Maracaibo, Venezuela--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We would like to interview His Excellency the president for Radio Liberatad on his impressions of the talks held in the fraternal Republic of Venezuela. Mr President, the microphones of Radio Libertad are yours.

[Answer] Thank you. I think it has been a very worthwhile trip. We were received in Venezuela with great appreciation and understanding, with great solidarity. I would say the most outstanding event took place when President Herrera Campins delivered a speech during lunch, formally reiterating support for Panama and its canal cause and its support in the matter of insuring that the treaty implementation legislation is not to be distorted. As a democratic country, Venezuela will watch to see that the United States fulfills its duty as agreed on in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Other important news for the Panamanian people is that our country's oil supply will be guaranteed. We also discussed the upcoming Latin American Energy Organization meeting which will take place in Costa Rica and Panama's participation in it; the strengthening of the Venezuelan investment fund for the sake of our nations' development--in Panama's case, specifically to develop unconventional energy sources; in other words, those that are not dependent on oil: hydroelectricity, solar energy and geothermal energy. These are all projects in which Venezuela is greatly interested.

We discussed Panama's incorporation into the Andres Bello Convention and President Herrera Campins gladly accepted that Venezuela should sponsor Panama's admission into the convention which is of a cultural and educational nature. We dealt with Venezuelan investors' involvement in Panama. What could be called a sort of joint group, a double joint group of Venezuelan and Panamanian officials and private businessmen will be constituted in the next 2 weeks. In essence this is the result of the mission that took us to Venezuela today and we felt that, above all, the close friendship between the two peoples and the excellent relationship and friendship between the two governments was reaffirmed and, as President Herrera Campins said in defining the meaning of our visit, he and I are two old friends who did not know each other.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. AID TO SOMOZA

PA152335 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A march to the U.S. Southern Command headquarters was carried out this afternoon by various patriotic forces constituting the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People. The demonstrators protested the use of our territory, occupied by U.S. troops, to send military supplies to the army of Anastasio Somoza's regime. A letter which the committee delivered to Gen Dennis McAuliffe, commander of the U.S. Army's Southern Command stationed in the Canal Zone, condemns direct and indirect U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

In the past few days U.S. Hercules C-130 planes have left Howard Air Force Base with supplies for Somoza, the demonstrators charged. They added that in the past few years the United States has given more then $34 million in aid to the Somozist army. The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People stated that the U.S. Southern Command has confirmed that it has established an air bridge with Central American armies, which are the ones supplying and supporting the Somozist dictatorship.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 24-HOUR STRIKE BY CANAL ZONE WORKERS

PA152036 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Worrisome Announcements"]

[Text] The public statements made by leaders of labor unions in the Canal Zone evidence that the U.S. and Panamanian workers have unanimously decided to stop the transit through the canal for at least 24 hours if the U.S. House of Representatives does not approve the implementation laws of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The labor leaders unanimously approved this measure in a joint meeting. This truly worries our country and the world's naval circles because if the workers' decision is carried out, it would result in a chaotic situation with unpredictable consequences for the use of the canal.

Certain local observers believe that an action such as this falls in the category of those which one knows how they start but which no one knows how they end, particularly because the Canal Zone labor organizations are backed by millions of U.S. workers who are mainly affiliated to the National Maritime Union and the AFL-CIO which, as we mentioned above, comprise great and powerful labor unions in the United States. According to U.S. and Panamanian union spokesmen, the workers' initiative has not been duly analyzed. According to them, the implementation laws must be approved without the amendments which annul the letter of the treaties in question because if these amendments are approved, there will not be any money to pay the workers' salaries and to cover the benefits to which they are entitled.

The union leaders added that they are in contact with their representatives in Washington and the U.S. labor organizations which support them. However, up to now it is only an announcement based on the possibility that it may be implemented if the workers, who amount to several thousand, realize that unreasonableness prevails in the U.S. Congress and that the amendments which not only violate the treaties but the workers' rights, will be approved.

CORREGIMIENTO REPRESENTATIVE TRAVELS TO MOSCOW

PA141804 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p 5-A PA

[From "La Libreta de los Reporteros" column by L. Quintero-Barrera]

[Text] Dimas Ali Nunez, representative of the Selisario Porras Corregimiento of San Miguelito District and an outstanding member of the People's Party, has left for Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Government. During his stay in the Soviet Union the distinguished legislator will have an opportunity to gain appreciation of the cultural and economic development of that brother country. We wish him a pleasant stay during his long tour of the USSR and a speedy return.

EARTH TREMORS AFFECT CENTRAL PROVINCE

PA151752 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 6-A, PA

[Excerpt] Reports sent to this newspaper by Mario Ulises, manager of Radio Peninsula in Macarcas, state that a series of earth tremors have been felt in this area during the past few days and that the people are consequently alarmed. Our reporter said that local residents have tried to contact Panama University in order to obtain some explanation of the tremors but they have not received a reply.

STUDENTS ATTACK ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

PA181710 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--This morning, several hundred students of the National Institute in this capital stoned the building where the attorney general's offices are located, damaging windows and an official vehicle parked nearby. According to a spokesman of the attorney general's office, no one was injured in the incident. The students were dispersed by the National Guard with tear gas. They were demanding clarification of the circumstances surrounding the death of Jorge Camacho, a university student killed on 14 June 1978.

COSTA RICA

U.S. URGED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES IN NICARAGUA

PA151816 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The U.S. State Department seems to be awakening from its long 45-year sleep. The U.S. State Department is (?responsible) for the future of Nicaragua and Central America. It cannot evade its responsibility in these decisions. The United States imposed Somoza. The United States also organized, financed and armed the National Guard. Now that that dynasty has become an inheritance of madmen under the leadership of a schizophrenic man, it is the U.S. State Department's duty (?to discuss it).

The U.S. State Department should tell Somoza to leave Nicaragua. It is their duty to dissolve the National Guard. They should assume the huge responsibility of preventing the destruction of a people who every day and every hour are being annihilated and tortured. That army and that government were imposed to resolve a 1933 situation, but the fighting is increasingly turning into the threats of a military adventurer, the same adventurer who invaded Central America in [figure indistinct].

President Carter's responsibility is big and cannot be evaded. If the desire to save the Nicaraguan people still exists, we must bring about Somoza's downfall. Every day thousands of [words indistinct] fall in defense of the children who are clamoring for freedom. Those children are being traumatized by the war. We call on the U.S. people and on President Carter, both of whom are responsible for Somoza's presence in Nicaragua, so the government is turned over [words indistinct] and so the Nicaraguan people are given their independence and autonomy after 45 years of occupation.

CONGRESS TO CALL FOR NONINTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

PA190300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0228 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago, at a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, three political parties--the Popular Front, National Liberation and the United People's--filed motions against an alleged inter-American mission of pacification that would go to Nicaragua and against U.S. meddling in Nicaraguan affairs. We repeat: The decisions adopted by the Legislative Assembly this afternoon were to criticize the United States for allegedly helping the Somoza government in Nicaragua and also to criticize an alleged inter-American pacification commission that would help the present Nicaraguan Government. The deputies from all the political parties decided to shelve these motions in order to meet at 1000 tomorrow in the Costa Rican Congress to agree on a unified motion to help Nicaraguan Sandinism and to (?appeal to) the parliaments of the world so that there will be no meddling in the Nicaraguan conflict.

SECURITY MINISTER LINKS CUBAN EXILE TO COUP PLOT

PA151651 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)-- Costa Rican Public Secutity Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has revealed that Cuban exile Orlando Bosch, accused of several sabotage and terrorist attacks, may be involved in the alleged coup against the Costa Rican Government. The minister said the country's National Security Agency has intensified its surveillance on a foreign subversive group which is reportedly led by Bosch, presently in prison in Venezuela.

Bosch was also jailed in Costa Rica in 1975 and was subsequently in Venezuela, where he was charged with the destruction of a Cuban airplane in which several Cuban athletes were killed. Echeverria added that the group of terrorists which is reportedly planning to destabilize the legal order in Costa Rica left San Jose secretly last week. The group is composed of U.S. citizens and Cuban exiles. Recently Radio Sandino, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) station, charged that Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle contracted a group of mercenaries to conspire against President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. Minister Echeverria Brealey will be present on Monday at a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly to give a report on the alleged coup at the request of opposition deputies. The request was supported by the parliamentary majority.

Further on Plot

PA161757 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban-born U.S. citizen Rolando Mendoza was arrested by the Costa Rican National Security Agency [ASN] for allegedly trying to destabilize the government. This information appeared in LA PRENSA LIBRE today. The Costa Rican newspaper says that Mendoza was captured Thursday, 24 hours after he arrived in San Jose and registered at a downtown hotel.

Radio Sandino, the voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] said recently that Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza and local politicians had planned a coup d'etat against Rodrigo Carazo's regime. Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that the San Jose government had previously received similar reports from other sources. He said that the subversive group is apparently headed by Cuban exile Orlando Bosch who has been linked to various terrorist actions and is now imprisoned in Venezuela.

Friends of Mendoza said that they will take legal steps to have him released immediately and said that he is a respectable businessman with close ties with Costa Rica for several years. In spite of investigations of a possible plot against the legally constituted government, leaders of the incumbent Unidad Party and the National Liberation Party, the most important opposition party, do not give credence to the charge made by the Sandinists. Minister Echeverria has been asked to appear before the full legislature next Monday to give details of the investigation.

COLOMBIANS ARRIVE TO JOIN SANDINISTS IN NICARAGUA

PA180339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--Forty of the 65 Colombian volunteers who will reinforce the Sandinist forces in Nicaragua arrived in Costa Rica today, according to the organizers of the trip. In groups of 5 or 10, the volunteers, who comprise the Simon Bolivar Command organized by the Colombian Socialist Party, took different commercial flights to Central America. The sources added that the rest will arrive in San Jose before next Wednesday by similar means. The volunteers were selected carefully, taking into consideration their character and military experience. They do not necessarily have to be leftists, said the organizers, stating that the volunteers include many professionals and intellectuals who want to participate in the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza's regime.

MINISTRIES KNOW NOTHING ABOUT PLOT AGAINST PASTORA

PA151625 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Public Security and Government ministries have said that they know nothing about reports that Gen Anastasio Somoza has hired mercenaries to come to our country to kill Sandinist commander Eden Pastora. According to an international dispatch, Somoza paid $200,000 to two North Americans to kill Pastora. The report adds that two Costa Ricans and a Panamanian are also involved in the plot.

EL SALVADOR

ERP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR COFFEE GROWER'S KIDNAPING

PA151641 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] has claimed credit for the kidnaping of coffee entrepreneur Carlos Rafael Nieto. The kidnaping shocked Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, today. The ERP has also claimed credit for the abduction of industrialist Miguel Armando Miguel on 29 May but has not announced any conditions for releasing the two kidnap victims. However, it has been said here that the ERP is demanding $1 million for Miguel's release.

GUATEMALA

NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF SWORN IN

PA160122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jun (AFP)--Brig Gen Angel Anibal Guevara was sworn in today as the Guatemalan Army's chief of staff in a ceremony held at the defense minister's office. Guevara replaces Gen David Cancinos Barrios, who was killed on Sunday.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN 'TERRORIST WAVE'

PA151623 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0401 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jun (LATIN)--Two small terrorist bombs exploded today at the beginning of a terrorist wave which affected a military headquarters and the house of the presidency's public relations secretary. Municipal firemen confirmed to this agency that before 2100 a strong explosion shook an area in a residential neighborhood located in the southern part of the city, where the honor guard's headquarters is located. The terrorists planted the bomb in one of the headquarters' watchtowers. No damages were caused to the inside of the military headquarters. It was later learned that another bomb exploded in the house of journalist Carlos Toledo Vielman, the presidency's public relations secretary, which is located on the western side of the capital, in Colonia Uztlan Uno. Although nobody has yet claimed credit for these attacks, the firemen recalled that on previous evenings several other incidents have taken place in this capital, such as the sabotaging of the door locks of several businesses located in the capital's downtown area, the planting of mines and the distribution of subversive pamphlets. These incidents have apparently sought to call attention to labor leader Benvenuto Serrano's kidnaping. Serrano is the leader of the Bank of Guatemala's labor union.

As a result of this kidnaping, all of the country's unions have been releasing communiques demanding a prompt investigation by the government and requesting that Serrano be released alive. Several banking sector strikes have already been staged and the police are currently controlling all of the country's banks in order to prevent new strikes.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA CLAIMS TO BE 'IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION'

PA190532 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0408 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] It is impossible for the Sandinists to operate any more because I am in control of the situation, Gen Anastasio Somoza told the Uruguayan press today, Monday. In a telephone interview with a newsman from Montevideo's LA MANANA newspaper at 5:30 today, President Somoza conceded that when violence is unleashed everything is dangerous. However, he said that although the situation is extremely difficult, I am in control because the armed forces are calm. Somoza said: We are using the tactic of making the Sandinists spread out their lines so that supply becomes difficult for them and we can deliver the coup de grace. Somoza told the Uruguayan newspaper that in Managua, mopping-up operations are underway in the sector where the Sandinists are active in the southern area, in Leon, and we have begun a siege of the city in order to later liberate it. [sentence as heard] We maintain a general command there. Somoza added: In Matagalpa we are carrying out a siege by means of sporadic incursions to soften up the enemy, while in Esteli we have taken precautions to keep the Sandinists from invading the city from other cities. According to Somoza, the National Guard contained the rebels' advance in Rivas, where they had advanced up to 3 km from the Costa Rican border. Somoza said that the city of Leon was not a basic post for a provisional government to be installed after it was taken. He said: We have information from our intelligence services that they had planned to establish a government in Rivas within a period which we estimated to be 48 hours, but now we are 35 km [words indistinct]. Somoza accused former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez of being responsible for the situation. It is not the people who rose up against the Government of Nicaragua; it is a band of individuals supplied with weapons by Venezuela, Somoza said emphatically.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT TO MEET IN SAN JOSE

PA181626 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1548 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] The first formal meeting of the provisional Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction--which is composed of well-known political and Sandinist personalities--will be held here in San Jose this afternoon. This will be the first formal meeting of the provisional Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. I repeat, the session will be held this afternoon at an as yet undisclosed location.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT MEMBERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA190131 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2149 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[News conference held by Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez and Alfonso Robelo, members of Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, in the Poas room of the Irazu Hotel in San Jose, Costa Rica--live; distributed by Intercentral American Radio Organization, San Jose Radio Monumental and Panama City Domestic Service]

[Text] [Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro] First proclamation of the Government of National Reconstruction to the heroic people of Nicaragua, to the brother peoples of the world, to democratic governments:

When assuming the historic responsibility which has been entrusted to us of heading this Government of National Reconstruction which will restore freedom, justice and democracy to our fatherland and at a time when our people in arms have buried forever the Somozist dictatorship and all that it represents in the form of crime, repression and exploitation, we make our first appeal for total unity of Nicaraguans, the fundamental basis of the reconstruction process this government will carry out.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front, [FSLN] in fulfillment of its pledge to our people, has called upon representatives of various political and social sectors of the country to participate in this government junta. Therefore, we can state that it is a true government of national unity.

We announce that the government which has been established with the full support of the FSLN and the other democratic forces of the country, which are all belligerently committed to the final struggle against the dictatorship, will implement a plan of national reconstruction directed basically toward the strengthening of our sovereignty and self-determination, the economic recovery of the country and the organization of a truly democratic system in Nicaragua.

We will put behind us forever corruption and crime, the utilization of the state as the patrimony of a single family, the use of the army as the personal guard of a tyrant, and the prostitution of public institutions. The Government of National Reconstruction will direct its major efforts toward stimulating and organizing the participation of the people in solving the great national problems--hunger, unemployment, malnutrition, poor health, illiteracy, lack of housing--the results of 50 years of Somozism.

To begin this task, the Government of National Reconstruction, as its first step, will proceed to recover all the goods and interests which, through extortion and robbery, have been accumulated by the Somoza family and its accomplices.

In the new Nicaragua there will no longer be a place for an army which is the product of foreign occupation and blind instrument of genocidal repression against our heroic people.

The Government of National Reconstruction proposes to organize a nationalist army embodying the interests of the Nicaraguan people, which will defend our integrity and our sovereignty. Those military men still serving in the National Guard who immediately abandon its corrupt ranks and come over to the side of the people's cause will have a place in this new army and, as of now, the guarantee of their personal integrity and respect for their fundamental rights.

The National Reconstruction Government, which already exerts authority over broad liberated regions of our territory, is organizing with the support of the people local civil governments in the cities under the control of the FSLN.

As a responsible government, we express our decision to honor all of Nicaragua's international commitments, especially those referring to respect for human rights and those established in the Geneva conventions of 1949, which we assume as a belligerent body. Likewise, in spite of the disproportionate burden the Somozist squandering has brought upon our country with the foreign debt, we intend to honor all commitments contracted within a plan for financial reconstruction which we will present in due time.

Finally, we wish to urge all the democratic governments of Latin America and the world to extend diplomatic recognition to this Government of National Reconstruction, which represents the legitimate interests of the Nicaraguan people. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] That was Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro reading the first proclamation by the Government of National Reconstruction. Newsman Ramiro Arias Madrigal of channel 6 has asked about the convocation of an assembly of foreign ministers [of the OAS] to be held in Washington to discuss the situation in Nicaragua. Sergio Ramirez answers:

[Ramirez] Nicaragua has already sent an ambassador to Washington to attend this meeting. He is Father Miguel d'Escoto, who is carrying credentials from our government and has the support of some of the democratic governments in Latin America. We propose that he participate in this assembly as the representative of this Government of National Reconstruction, which in turn represents the belligerent party in Nicaragua, as has been recognized by the Andean Pact member countries.

[Announcer] A newsman asks when Sergio Ramirez will be leaving [for Nicaragua].

[Ramirez] As soon as the FSLN informs us that the necessary conditions exist for us to go to Nicaragua, whether to the southern or the northern front or any other place which, in the opinion of the FSLN General Staff, provides the proper conditions. In any case, we hope that this will occur within the briefest possible time. Moreover, two members of this national reconstruction junta are already in the country--engineer Moises Hassan and Commander Daniel Ortega.

[Announcer] A newsman asks whether the government junta will have a president.

[Unidentified junta member] We are working as a collegiate body. We are making all our decisions by consensus. Therefore, that is the manner in which we are working for the time being.

[Question] Under the revolutionary government will Nicaragua remain within the OAS and will relations be established with countries such as Cuba with which we do not have relations at this time?

[Unidentified junta member] The policy of the Government of National Reconstruction will be to maintain relations with all the countries of the world, relations which are to the benefit of the Nicaraguan nation, based on no interests other than those of the country.

We propose to keep Nicaragua within the OAS. We will express our own positions within that organization. However, more than in an abstract participation in the OAS, we are interested in a close alliance with the truly democratic governments of the American Continent. On the other hand, although we have no objection in principle to the establishment of relations with the Government of Cuba, this is not among the immediate priorities of the Government of National Reconstruction because, within the [words indistinct] Nicaragua's international political situation, we do not wish to offer any pretext to encourage forces which are [word indistinct] and the enemies of the democratic process--which we will begin to experience--to commit an aggression.

[Announcer] Ramiro Arias asks another question: Will the new Nicaraguan Government be nonalined, alined with the Western countries or with the socialist countries?

[Unidentified junta member] [Words indistinct] to those countries which maintain a nonalined position.

[Announcer] A foreign newsman asks about the U.S. State Department announcement that it will recognize the FSLN as an important participant in the process of democratizing the country.

[Unidentified junta member] Yes, we have heard that the U.S. Government has recognized the FSLN for the first time. This is something which [words indistinct], that is, it is an element which gives stability to this Government of National Reconstruction which has not only been convoked by the FSLN, but rather represents all the democratic forces of Nicaragua, which of course include (?the Sandinist Front) itself.

[Question] About the confiscation of the property of General Somoza's family: What will be done with those enterprises? Will everything owned by the Somoza family at the moment in the area of private enterprise be held by the new revolutionary government, or will this be discussed?

[Alfonso Robelo] With regard to all the property of the Somoza family, which has participated in the (?corruption) of Nicaragua, we intend to form a national council which will establish a partimony for national reconstruction. These properties, which you all know are very substantial, will serve as a basis for a series of projects which should bring Nicaragua out of the social and economic prostration in which it has been submerged by the Somoza regime.

Equally, we wish to state that we mean to establish a mixed economy in Nicaragua. There will be areas which should be exclusively under state control. To mention a specific, concrete case, energy, particularly gecthermic energy, is in the hands of the Somoza family. [words indistinct] private property will be respected.

[Announcer] Newsman Chavez asks a question about the program of government formulated by the (?provisional government).

[Unidentified junta member] This government is taking as a base elements of the political programs of all the democratic forces of Nicaragua--such as the National Patriotic Front, the United People's Movement, the Broad Opposition Front and the popular democratic program of the FSLN--so that this may be a government of real national unity.

As far as our friend's question about the National Guard is concerned, it is clearly expressed in the initial proclamation read by Dona Violeta: We aspire to establish a new Nicaraguan army, a new independent and democratic army in which the Sandinist fighters will participate. Naturally, they must register for military service because, since this is a national war against a tyranny, there is presently a Sandinist army composed of workers, professionals and students. Many of them will want to return to their normal activities.

As we have also said, conerning the National Guard Officers who resign from their posts--there is already a group of National Guard officers who have made clear pronouncements against the Somoza dictatorship--the Government of National Reconstruction has no objection to including these officers in a new Nicaraguan army.

[Question indistinct]

[Alfonso Robelo] Well, that is a very difficult question to answer at this time. The FSLN, which is carrying the weight of the war, has demonstrated respect for human rights, the physical integrity of the prisoners, respect for the dignity of persons, even with known criminals like a well-known Commander (?Diablo) who was captured in Penas Blancas and turned over to the Red Cross of Costa Rica with full respect for his dignity. The FSLN now has more than 100 prisoners on the war fronts of Matagalpa, Leon and Masaya. The FSLN has offered, through Father Ernesto Cardenal--the official spokesman of the organization--to turn these prisoners over to the International Red Cross, but the Somoza government has consistently refused to agree.

The Government of National Reconstruction proposes that all those found guilty of crimes--robbery and other crimes--will have to be tried by the courts of the country under the country's laws, without falling into acts of indiscriminate vengeance because it is precisely against this that the Nicaraguan people have been fighting. This includes all those responsible for crimes against the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] Does your revolutionary government plan to hold free elections and to establish all kinds of political parties, and how soon will this occur?

[Violeta Barrios de Chamorro] I will answer you. First of all, there have never been free elections in Nicaragua; that is, now that we are going in with national reconstuction--God willing--we will have to work hard and to educate the people, teach them to read and write, in order to be able to explain what free elections are. Therefore, I believe that it cannot be done from one day to the next, but only time will tell.

[Question] [Words indistinct] government which you are beginning to establish now towards the transnational corporations? The FSLN has made accusations and continues to make accusations about the control of the transnationals through General Somoza and his huge fortune.

[Unidentified junta member] I would like to answer that question, making it very clear, first, that in Nicaragua the large fortunes are in the hands of Somoza and those close to him. We know of foreign companies which participated in the corruption. Those companies will have to be tried in the country's courts, with full rights, in order to establish and recover the wealth which has been taken from the Nicaraguan people, which will be so necessary in the national reconstruction.

[Question] Dr Ramirez, when you speak of trying any person who is accused of criminal conduct, will the laws now in force be applied or will there be new laws which you are planning?

[Sergio Ramirez] Well, after the necessary conditions have been established, the Government of National Reconstruction will declare the Somoza political constitution of Nicaragua suspended because it has served to hurt the people and to commit fraud, but it will leave in force all the individual guarantees of the people and those to which the country is commited through international agreements. Naturally, this leaves in force those common laws, criminal laws that will, of course, have to be revised. We wish to establish in Nicaragua the domindon of the common courts and not the courts of (?justice).

[Question] Continuing with the question my colleague asked of Dona Violeta on the matter of political parties, will you declare the traditional Nicaraguan parties to be in recess or will they have the opportunity to continue their activities from the beginning, and what is the relationship of this provisional government junta with those established parties?

[Unidentified junta member] A recess of political parties would indicate too close a similarity with [words indistinct] intimately with the political repression of Somozism, which has been precisely to close the doors to the political, labor and popular organizations in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, I believe that the gigantic tasks required by the reconstruction of the country will impose on the Nicaraguan political forces themselves a complete unity around this reconstruction and will produce a de facto recess in political proselytizing.

[Question] Do you consider Washington's obligation...[announcer interrupts]

[Announcer] A question on the statements made in Washington today by the State Department on [words indistinct] Sandinist and the new government junta [words indistinct] General Somoza and his regime.

[Unidentified junta member] Well, we believe that since the Andean Pact countries recognized the FSLN as a belligerent organization, they have [words indistinct] most traditional within the U.S. Government had always opposed it. I believe that the degree and quality of the struggle in Nicaragua at a time when the National Guard is being [words indistinct] the United States has done nothing more than to recognize a de facto situation; that is, that without the Sandinist Front there can be no stable or peaceful situation in Nicaragua.

[Question] The Socialist International, which includes many social democratic parties of the world, was the first [words indistinct]. Does this mean that a democratic leftist government will be established in Nicaragua?

[Unidentified junta member] I would like to repeat that this is a reconstruction government, a government of national unity, a government in which all of the country's political sectors are participating. At this time we are not imposing an ideological sign on the Government of National Reconstruction. We wish to establish the conditions so that the Nicaraguan people will at a specific time select the course they want as freely as possible.

[Question] It was close to midnight when Radio Sandino and the FSLN announced the appointment of the government. Have you received any messages from the established governments of America or elsewhere? Have you established talks with any governments, in spite of the weekend, which have expressed support for you already?

[Unidentified junta member] As of now intense consultations have been undertaken with a large number of democratic countries in Latin America and other continents [words indistinct] which will bring recognition for this national reconstruction junta, for this government junta. We would not like to say what governments those are right now but we can say that they are the truly democratic governments of Latin America.

[Announcer] A question on the provisional government's relations with the (?United States).

[Unidentified junta member] As I have said, we hope that the new Nicaraguan Government will have relations with all countries of the world. This does not exclude the United States. What we will demand as a sovereign country are relations of mutual respect with the United States and to accustom, as of right now, the administrations in Washington to the fact that it will no longer be possible to have servile governments in Nicaragua, as they have been so far.

[Question indistinct]

[Unidentified junta member] I would say that the victory of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Front and the political possibilities of the Sandinist Front are demonstrating to the world that attaining complete unity among democratic forces to take a country (?encumbered) by 50 years of tyranny toward a truly democratic path will be a great lesson for the other Latin American countries which are in the process of their liberation. [sentence as heard]

[Question indistinct]

[Violeta Barrios de Chamorro] Somoza has been in power for 45 years. Since he wants to retain complete power, anyone who opposes him is accused of being a communist.

I can give you a personal example: my husband Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. (?I) have been a communist [words indistinct] telling the truth in the newspaper, so right now we are all communists in Nicaragua. However, that is something he says for export, but in Nicaragua the muchachos who are fighting now are not communists. If there are any, every democratic country in the world has communists because ideologies are free everywhere. Therefore, that is [words indistinct] which Somoza repeats to the continent.

[Question] [Words indistinct] active thought of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino? How would you summarize the message of Sandino's thoughts which could be applied as guidance for the work of this government junta?

[Unidentified junta member] Well, in the midst of an unequal struggle against occupation forces in our fatherland, General Sandino always called for complete unity of all Nicaraguans against the occupation to attain a true democracy in our fatherland. Unfortunately, at that time General Sandino was ignored by all those forces he wanted to unite. However, we conceive the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua as beginning in 1928 and concluding in 1979. These are the fruits of the Sandinist revolution, the fact that there can be a victory in Nicaragua over the dictatorship which was established over the body of General Sandino.

[Question] Will the National Guard be replaced by a Sandinist army composed of those muchachos who are now fighting in Nicaragua? Will Sandinism become the principal force which will place all its weight behind the decisions of your junta?

[Unidentified junta member] I believe that I have amply answered that question. It is a matter of establishing a new national Nicaraguan army in which there will be room for the Sandinist fighters, the officers and soldiers of the National Guard who come over to the ranks of democracy and the people and, naturally, all the Nicaraguans old enough to do military service. Our aspiration is that Nicaragua will have a modest army because our country, under a national reconstruction process, cannot afford the luxury of large military expenses. This is what we hope to do. However, complying with this desire will depend on the degree of aggressiveness with which displaced forces in Nicaragua and Central America handle the democratic change in Nicaragua.

If some governments of the area which are dissatisfied with Somoza's departure from the country and the Somozists living in Miami--to name another place--want to attack this process of change in Nicaragua, the people of Nicaragua will be forced to defend this conquest which has cost so much blood.

[Announcer] Question to Ernesto Cardenal: On what basis were the members of the government junta selected?

[Cardenal] I cannot answer that either. Only the joint leadership of the FSLN can do so. However, I can say that the selection has been very appropriate and well received by all the people of Nicaragua.

[Question] [Words indistinct] relations with the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras since it is known that troops from their armies have fought on Somoza's side against the people trying to overthrow General Somoza?

[Unidentified junta member] We aspire to a free government for Nicaragua, a government that will have the support of the entire population, and relations of mutual respect with all countries, especially the countries of the area which have been alined on the side of the Somozist dictatorship.

We are solving a Nicaraguan problem, a problem of the Somozist dictatorship in Nicaragua. Under no circumstances are we going to allow our problems to spread to the rest of the region, nor do we in any way desire the internationalization of the Nicaraguan conflict, either now or at the time of our people's definitive triumph.

In the case of those military regimes with which we are committed to the Central American Common Market project which exists and is a reality, we will demand of those governments mutual respect. However, I wish to say from the outset that the new government of Nicaragua will maintain much closer relations with governments such as Costa Rica than with governments like Guatemala and El Salvador.

[Announcer] A question has been asked about the possibility of a (?military triumph) by the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Unidentified junta member] Well, if the FSLN did not believe that it is on the verge of a military triumph, this Government of National Reconstruction would not have been formed.

[Question] This afternoon in Montevideo, the foreign minister of Uruguay about to leave for Washington hinted at the possibility that an inter-American peace force might be formed to establish a ceasefire in Nicaragua's civil war. What is your view on the evident risk of establishing such a military force, which must be kept in mind in view of the events of 1965 in the Dominican Republic?

[Unidentified junta member] That is something which the Government of National Reconstruction and, I am certain, all the democratic forces of Nicaragua would reject with all their strength, will and determination. The present consequences which the Nicaraguans are experiencing in having to pit our youth against an atrocious tyranny are the results of a continuing intervention in the internal affairs of our fatherland. We are never again going to permit a foreign force, no matter what it is called, to interfere in Nicaragua's affairs.

If any foreign force tries to impose a solution upon us by force of arms, we will reject it outright. All the Nicaraguan people will fight [words indistinct].

[Announcer] There has been a question about the Nicaraguan planes violating Costa Rican airspace. [Transmission interrupted]

[In progress--unidentified junta member]...which has been carried out by the genocidal Somoza in all the towns of Nicaragua merely because of the tremendous indebtedness incurred by Somoza's corrupt government. Therefore, the task is great. To carry it out, we need a clear reorganization of the foreign debt, which is estimated at approximately $1.2 or $1.3 billion.

Additionally, in order to advance, in order to fulfill the social and economic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, it is necessary for there to be not only a reorganization, but also additional funds, which we hope to obtain from friendly governments and serious international institutions. In addition, our government will be one of great austerity. We must enter the phase of reconstruction. We trust in the country's human resources, in our country's natural resources, to move forward. However, we also trust in friendly governments and peoples to whom we will extend our hands with a request for aid.

[Question] Will the Nicaraguan Army continue to participate in the military maneuvers of the Central American Defense Council?

[Unidentified junta member] One of the first resolutions of the Government of National Reconstruction, once we are in our fatherland, will be to denounce this agreement, this pact of mutual Central American defense, because we believe that it runs contrary to the interests of the Nicaraguan people and serves only to justify aggression, such as that which our people are experiencing at this time.

[Announcer] A U.S. correspondent asks about the time that will be needed to achieve control over the Sandinist forces. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified junta member] We are assuming the role of a government which represents one belligerent party. This government has received the support of the FSLN, which is waging the war. We are at war, and we cannot answer that question until the war ends and the FSLN has consolidated its control over the entire national territory.

[Question] As regards the political branch of the FSLN, what negotiations are underway between the Broad Opposition Front, the National Patriotic Front, the Group of 12 and the junta?

[Unidentified junta member] Those negotiations are concluded. They were the negotiations which resulted in the promotion of this Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] Could you tell us who is the boss: the joint command of the FSLN or this government junta? Who is under whose authority at this time?

[Unidentified junta member] Both the FSLN and this Government of National Reconstruction are under the authority of the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] Do you believe that the destiny of any Latin American people seeking to liberate themselves must inevitably be the one chosen by the Nicaraguan people: in other words, violence?

[Unidentified junta member] No. The violence has been the result of 50 years of tyranny. Our youths, the best of Nicaragua's youth who are generously offering their blood in the streets and in the mountains, have been obliged to take up arms to defend themselves against Somozist aggression, that unnatural aggression against our country which is a threat to its very existence. No Nicaraguan wants to wage war for its own sake. This violence has been necessary to overthrow the Somozist tyranny. All Latin American peoples have the right to choose their own paths and we would not dare to tell the other Latin American peoples what path they choose. [transmission interrupted]

[Question] You are guests of the Costa Rican people at this time. Could you tell us how you have notified the Costa Rican Government about the establishment of this provisional government junta of Nicaragua, and what is your status here in Costa Rica at this time?

[Unidentified junta member] Well, this morning we visited President Rodrigo Carazo in his office. We had a wide-ranging, very cordial talk with him, and I can say only that the Costa Rican Government has offered us official protection and we have accepted.

[Announcer] Father Cardenal would like the conference to end.

[Ernesto Cardenal] Since the members of this junta have other tasks to carry out, we must bring this news conference to a close.

If you please, you may ask three more questions because the members of the junta have to leave.

[Question] [Words indistinct] by the Costa Rican Government headed by Rodrigo Carazo?

[Unidentified junta member] No.

[Announcer] A question has been asked about the possible installation of the provisional government junta in Rivas.

[Sergio Ramirez] Well, President Somoza has been defeated. We are faced with a techincal matter. He is enclosed in the bunker, armed with mortars, (?threatening) the civilian population and causing an average of up to 300 deaths daily. This situation will have to be resolved militarily. It is not a functioning government because no one pays any attention to it. The country is obeying, for the moment, the military and civilian instructions which Radio Sandino is asking the Nicaraguan people to follow and we can tell you that the first city which will organize a municipal government under the authority of the Government of National Reconsturction is the city of Leon, which is completely liberated.

The makeup of this municipal government is being discussed at this time in the city, and we will be able to announce it in the next few hours.

[Question] How many Nicaraguans have (?fallen) in this conflict in the past 2 years, including national guardsmen and the FSLN?

[Junta member] Well, I would say that a conservative estimate for the past 2 years would be no less than 40,000. We thank you very much.

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

[Editorial Report PA/WA] Paris AFP in Spanish at 1638 GMT on 18 June reports that FSLN forces are "conducting operations north of Rivas, in a bid to encircle it." The Sandinists have occupied Belem to the north of Rivas, the agency says, and they have blocked the Inter-American Highway. The same broadcast cites government sources as saying that a Sandinist column was "decimated in the vicinity of Esteli." It adds that the National Guard continues shelling eastern Managua, where the headquarters of the FSLN offensive against Managua are located, but "all indications are that the guard has failed again in an attempt to dislodge the rebels from that sector." The cast also reports continued looting in the capital. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on the same day carries an FSLN press committee report which says that in a surprise attack aimed at surrounding National Guard positions in Matagalpa the day before, FSLN forces inflicted 17 casualties. "The Sandinist forces maintain complete control over Matagalpa and the surrounding areas except for the main garrison and the social club." The station further reports that a Somozist airplane was loaded with arms and ammunition at Ilopango military airport in El Salvador, and that FSLN forces killed a Salvadoran soldier in Quiquigalpa. According to Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1848 GMT, quoting "military sources," "Nicaraguan Government forces which withdrew from two key cities in the north over the weekend are today preparing an offensive to recapture positions controlled" by the FSLN. The station says that a "pincer movement" has begun to encircle the guerrillas in Leon and Matagalpa; government forces are trying to besiege the two cities, and to block the progress of rebels advancing from Costa Rica to stop the FSLN's announced march on Managua. The station further states that fighting has stopped competely in the morning in Managua's western districts, and that bad weather has halted air force operations in both northern and southern Nicaragua.

Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1900 GMT carries an FSLN "war report" which says that fighting continues in Esteli, but that intercepted National Guard broadcasts reveal a "high degree of demoralization." In Rivas fighting continues, according to the broadcast, "although the air force is indiscriminately bombarding the civilian population with Argentine rockets. Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Argentine mercenaries are fighting alongside the National Guard." In Managua, the station continues, National Guard provisions are running low. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1925 GMT reports that a group of guerrillas captured Corn Island, about 80 km from the Nicaraguan Caribbean coast, "in an apparent attempt to open a new front on the Atlantic coast." The guerrillas, claiming to number 500, are threatening to blow up the boats and kill all the seamen if the coast guardsmen and military planes protecting the area are not withdrawn in 24 hours. The station adds that although the guerrillas' place of origin is unknown, "authorities believe they arrived by ship, possibly from Costa Rica."

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0423 GMT on 19 June says: "Special National Guard units have the terrorists in Leon completely surrounded by a circle of fire they cannot escape. The same is true in Matagalpa, according to completely reliable military sources. The situation is returning to normal in Managua."

JUNTA MEMBERS ISSUE MESSAGES UPON ACCEPTING POSITIONS

PA181432 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Following are messages by three government junta members in which they publicly accept the call made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN's] National Directorate to form the Government of National Reconstruction.

Here is Mrs Violeta Chamorro: [begin recording] To all Nicaraguans: 17 months after the killing of my husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, the Nicaraguan people, solidly united and espousing a pluralist stand, are preparing to assume power in our country. If the sacrifices made to reach this historic occasion have been enormous, the responsibilities it entails will be even greater. To reconstruct the nation means to establish democracy, uphold human rights, enforce truth, justice and freedom which for 45 years have been ignored and trampled by the Somoza dynasty's corrupt regime. To be free is to be responsible. It is essential to found a de jure state. Winning the peace is as important as winning the war. My husband Pedro Joaquin Chamorro knew he would be killed and, after him, LA PRENSA eliminated. He lived and died for his ideals which today inspire his people and me. If Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, martyr of freedom in Nicaragua, laid down his life for his people's freedom, I can do no less than make my own small contribution as a member of this government junta.

I accept this position of great historic responsibility which the FSLN Joint Directorate has bestowed upon me on behalf of Pedro and his long-suffering nation. I assume this post with full confidence that we compose a pluralist government representing all ideological, social, political, insurgent and intellectual sectors which are assuming an essential task, that is, to create the republic which was Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's dream, to install democracy, to pave the way for national reconstruction, to dedicate this government wholeheartedly and with inspiration to the aims of justice and the common welfare so that we will all build, as Jose Marti put it, a nation for the good of everybody. Nicaragua will be a republic again. [end recording]

Now we will hear Alfonso Robelo: [begin recording] To all the Nicaraguan people:

All Nicaraguans are witnessing with horror the destruction of our country brought on by the obstinacy of the genocidal Anastasio Somoza regime, which has no qualms about further shedding the blood of our people to stay in power even though all national sectors have repudiated it. In view of this situation, I feel it is a patriotic duty to work together and with all our might to achieve the fastest, least costly solution to this unprecedented crisis in our history. The despot's days are numbered and his fall will be achieved as quickly as we work together, out of patriotic zeal, to achieve our goal of a new Nicaragua.

Aware of this historic responsibility, I publicly state my acceptance of the FSLN's call to form the government junta which will lay the groundwork for all Nicaraguans, regardless of political, ideological or social differences, to carry out the immense task involved in reconstructing our country. My acceptance entails a sacred commitment to God and country to dedicate all my efforts to achieve a democratic Nicaragua where justice, freedom and peace will reign for all Nicaraguans. [end recording]

Finally we will hear Dr Sergio Ramirez: [begin recording] Nicaraguan brothers, without hesitation I decided to accept the call of the FSLN to form the Government of National Reconstruction junta in my country. It is time for Nicaragua's liberation. At this time of all-out war against the bloody Somoza dictatorship, the best way to stand by my people, with their hope for justice and their sacrifices, is to accept this responsibility with which the Sandinist Front has entrusted me.

Half a century of Somozism is sinking irretrievably into the past, and the Nicaraguan people are building their future in the barricades and trenches, winning with their blood the right to be free. On behalf of the Group of 12 whom I represent in the government junta, I want to call upon all my fellow citizens, regardless of our differences and solidly united, to support the Government of National Reconstruction which is emerging today as the real national alternative to the dreadful Somozism. It is our duty as Nicaraguans to remain united so that the heroic Sandinist struggle which is defeating the dictatorship can bring freedom, democracy and justice to us. It is on behalf of all Nicaraguans who have been sacrificed by the tyranny and the fallen combatants that I accept this commitment which I hope to be able to carry out to its ultimate consequences.

SANDINISTS CLAIM SOMOZA WILL NOT ALLOW QUINTANA TO REPLACE HIM

PA181515 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

["El Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] In addition to the terror it already feels, the civilian Somozist gang in Managua has also been inundated by a wave of rumors similar to a wave of locusts, ranging from the formation of a Somozist junta without Somoza to the mentioning of the names of privileged members of the corrupt regime who might replace the tyrant. Since Julio C. Quintana has always wanted to become the puppet president of the dynasty--Somoza Garcia, Luis Somoza and the third murderer--his name is one of the first to be mentioned for the so-called Somozist junta. He was the scourge who created the Quintana law and the black code, brutal instruments used to suppress freedom of information and expression of ideas. In a bid to stop the speculation about Julio Quintana, Somoza denied the rumors that his replacement will be designated by his chamber of servile senators and deputies.

The truth is that Somoza the tyrant feels so much scorn for Quintana that not even at the zero hour of his corrupt regime will he allow Quintana to sit in the bloody chair he, Somoza, occupies in the bunker. Naturally, anyone thinking of a Somozist junta to assume power in Nicaragua when Somoza crumbles must be dreaming and even though dreaming is free of charge we must state that with the victory of the Sandinist arms--which will occur any time now--all of Somozism's rotten roots will be thrown into history's garbage can.

MARKET REOPENED, UTILITIES RESTORED IN MANAGUA

PA190540 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0412 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The eastern market was open today with several persons and small businessmen engaging in trade. This morning there were thousands of persons in the market, which has become, by force of circumstance, the great supply center of the capital. On the other hand, this morning National District garbage trucks were being readied to carry out their duty. The cleanup campaigns in the district will encompass all the capital's sectors with the exception, for the moment, of those which have barricades set up to harass police forces. However, the cleanup of the city by district authorities is underway. National light and power enterprise squads have continued to work in the various sectors of Managua in which power had been cut off. Water service squads are also on the job to insure that there is no lack of water in homes in the capital.

PRESIDENT'S SON REPORTEDLY HOSPITALIZED IN MIAMI

PA181349 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] A Chilean mercenary pilot in Somoza's service who bombed cities and massacred thousands of Nicaraguans died last night in a Miami hospital. The mercenary pilot's name is Izquierdo. He is the brother of Raul Izquierdo, an official of the Somoza-owned Lanica Airline. The pilot was admitted 3 days ago to Mount Sinai Hospital in the U.S. city of Miami. He had been wounded by Sandinist bullets. There are about seven wounded Somozist officers in the same hospital. Because of the extraordinary police protection afforded some of them by Miami authorities, it has been reported that "Chiguin," Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, is one of them. Radio Sandino has not been able to confirm this.

SOMOZA CHARGES U.S. WITH INGRATITUDE, ASKS ASSISTANCE

PA190208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza charged the United States with ingratitude and requested its assistance in the final battle against the Sandinist guerrillas who intend to overthrow him and who launched their final offensive with this purpose. I want the U.S. people to help me just as I helped them during 30 years of struggle against communism, Somoza said in an interview with the U.S. NBC television network. We want the North Americans to return what we contributed during the cold war, the president said.

RADIO SANDINO PRAISES U.S. RECOGNITION OF FSLN

PA190435 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Our heroic Sandinist people have just given a demolishing diplomatic blow to the genocidal Somoza regime.

This is how State Department statements reported throughout the world today must be interpreted. According to these statements, U.S. President Jimmy Carter today admitted the belligerent existence of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] as the representative of the Nicaraguan people.

So now, not only the Andean Pact countries have recognized the vanguard militant position of the Nicaraguan people in the military and political presence of the FSLN. [sentence as heard] Although with much delay, the U.S. Government--which for 46 years sustained the Somoza dynasty politically, militarily and financially--has done justice to our people and to our heroic fighting forces represented in the rank and file of the FSLN.

PANAMA FIRST TO RECOGNIZE RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA190416 Radio Sandino Clandestine in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention people of Nicaragua: The Government of the Republic of Panama has been the first to recognize the provisional Government of National Reconstruction junta. The Panamanian Government, by means of its ambassador, was the first to recognize, today, the provisional government junta appointed by the Sandinist Front to begin the reconstruction of our country. Therefore, the Panamanian Government has been the first to give its recognition to our people's legitimate struggle for their final liberation.

NEW GOVERNMENT TO ASK OAS TO REPUDIATE SOMOZA REPRESENTATIVE

PA182023 Radio Sandino Clandestine in Spanish to Nicaragua 1900 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is preparing a petition asking the OAS to repudiate Somoza's representative before that organization. When the OAS holds its 17th foreign ministers consultative session on Wedensday, 29 June, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will avail itself of that opportunity to submit the numerous reasons why the OAS should repudiate the representative of the genocidal regime headed by Anastasio Somoza. The Sandinist people's governing junta of Nicaragua will presumably appoint a representative to deliver the petition to the office of the OAS secretary general.

SPANISH PLANE TO EVACUATE MEXICANS, COSTA RICANS

PA181628 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1319 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Spanish military plane which has already taken 270 Spaniards to San Jose will make two flights today and tomorrow to evacuate Mexican and Costa Rican citizens. The Spanish Embassy told ACAN-EFE today that new instructions have been received from Madrid recently ordering two extra flights for the Hercules plane registered under the number 301-04 and commanded by Lt Col Angel Conejero. According to Spanish diplomats, there may even be two more flights if more persons who want to leave keep turning up. In addition to Costa Rican and Mexican citizens, the Spanish flights will include Spaniards who were unable to contact the embassy or the Spanish-Nicaraguan center. Several Nicaraguans who are related to the Spaniards left on Friday and Saturday but it was announced yesterday that no more Nicaraguans will be allowed to leave. "We have been banned from evacuating Nicaraguans," a Spanish Embassy official told ACAN-EFE.

BLAS ROCA, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPART USSR

FL181534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The delegation of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly headed by its president and PCC Politburo member Blas Roca has departed the Soviet Union. At the airport the delegation was seen off by USSR parliamentary group chairman Aleksey Shitikov, Cuban Ambassador to the Soviet Union Severo Aguirre del Cristo and other personalities.

Blas Roca told newsmen that the Cuban National Assembly members' visit to the Soviet Union has been very fruitful and that the delegation had learned firsthand about the work of the Soviet legislative branch. Blas Roca added that in its travels through the Soviet Union the delegation had been afforded the opportunity to study the work of local soviets and people's deputies.

Blas Roca declared that the members of his delegation are convinced of the irrevocability and firmness of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He added: We attribute great importance to the development of interparliamentary ties, as we see in them an important part of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples. Referring to the Brezhnev-Carter meeting, he pointed out that the signing of the SALT II treaty is a step forward of extraordinary importance for strengthening international detente. He further stated that the SALT II treaty is a major step forward that will guarantee peace for all peoples.

Return to Cuba

FL190048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, this afternoon returned to our country at the head of a delegation of the top government organ following a visit to six socialist countries. The delegation, which included Deputy Maria Cristina Sotomayor of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Commission and Israel Becerra, chief of the National Assembly Department of Administration, toured Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia and the USSR.

ARGENTINE TRADE MISSION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL182159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] An Argentine governmental delegation headed by Lic Alejandro Estrada, secretary of state for trade and international economic negotiations, arrived in our capital last night. During their stay in our country, the Argentine delegation's members will meet with Cuban authorities to discuss the trade relations between the two countries and the possibilities for increasing these relations in the medium and short term. They will also study agreements which complement those that already exist and which will serve as the legal framework for expanding economic and trade ties as well as studying an inter-bank agreement to finance Cuban trade operations in the Argentine market.

BARBADOS

JOHN GOVERNMENT ASKED NOT AGGRAVATE SITUATION IN DOMINICA

PA181837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bridgetown, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Barbadian Foreign Ministry has asked the tottering government of Dominican Prime Minister Patrick John to abstain from taking any action that may exacerbate the situation on the island. In a statement issued last night, the Foreign Ministry said that the Barbadian Government of Tom Adams has been contacting the interested parties in Dominica and the governments in the eastern Caribbean area to try to ease the situation in Dominica. The statement adds that the Barbadian Government has been able to determine that its position is shared by other governments in the area, many of which have tried to persuade the Dominican Government to find a compromise solution acceptable to the Dominica people in general.

The Barbadian Government expressed its deep concern over the critical situation in Dominica but warned, after noting that it respects the country's sovereignty, that the instability of one of the member states of the Caribbean community jeopardizes stability in the entire region. Meanwhile the sutuation in Dominica remains unchanged. Prime Minister John has been left alone and expects to open last minute negotiations with the country's official opposition.

DOMINICA

MORE MINISTERS RESIGN, GOVERNMENT FALLS

FL181415 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Patrick John administration of Dominica has fallen with its last three remaining ministers handing in their resignations yesterday evening. They are Economic Affairs Minister Vic Riviere, Minister of Home Affairs, Health and Welfare Randolph Bannis and Minister of Communications, Works and Hydraulics Osborne Theodore. Their decision to quit the government leaves John with only Senator (Sylvia Burton), who left the island last month to attend the funeral of ST Kitts leader Premier Paul Southwell and did not return.

Yesterday morning three government senators also resigned and the general manager of the Dominica Broadcasting Corporation radio service also resigned yesterday following attacks on him by angry citizens. In addition to the resignations the John administration has been facing mounting arson, violence and looting. The Registry Building in the capital was burned down over the weekend and there were reports that five different outlets belonging to businessmen who support the John government were looted. Meanwhile, the general strike called by the island trade unions to force the government out of office is continuing. Nurses have now refused to go to work, leaving the patients in hospitals to fend for themselves.

MEXICO

EVACUATION OF CITIZENS IN NICARAGUA VIA PANAMA

PA162337 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] An urgent Mexico-datelined dispatch says that the Foreign Secretariat reported today that about 200 Mexicans living in Nicaragua are being evacuated to Panama, where they will travel to Mexico aboard official planes. The Foreign Secretariat spokesman said it is not a massive evacuation of Mexicans from Managua but rather that they are traveling to Panama in various ways and then will leave for Mexico together. The Foreign Secretariat also reported that it has asked the Peruvian Embassy, which is in charge of Mexican affairs since Mexico severed relations with Nicaragua last month, to investigate what happened to newsman Francisco Salinas who, according to press reports, was arrested by the National Guard.

PERU

GOVERNMENT PREPARES TO FLY CITIZENS OUT OF MANAGUA

PA170159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP)--A Peruvian Air Force Hercules C-130 is ready to take off for Nicaragua at any moment to evacuate Peruvian residents in that country, it was learned here today. According to reliable sources, the plane will carry a group of officials instructed to facilitate the departure of Peruvians trapped in Managua amidst the fighting between the Sandinist Front and the government of Anastasio Somoza.

URUGUAY

MINISTRY URGES RESTORATION OF PEACE IN NICARAGUA

PY190024 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 18 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jun, (LATIN)--The Uruguayan Government is deeply concerned over the crisis affecting Nicaragua and states that all member countries of the inter-American legal system must urgently find the most effective ways of restoring peace in that nation. In an official communique issued here this afternoon, the Foreign Ministry states that these measures should not infringe upon the principle of nonintervention, which has always been defended by our country. The communique states that the Nicaraguan conflict has been aggravated by the supply of a large quantity of weapons from various sources, which is causing heavy losses of human lives and intense suffering to the civilian population. The document adds that the Uruguayan Government has given appropriate instructions to its embasssy in Managua to protect and to evacuate Uruguayan citizens residing in that country. The communique adds that all countries of the inter-American legal system must find the most effective ways of restoring peace in Nicaragua since the events taking place there may endanger the security of the entire Central American region.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH UK--Montevideo, 4 Jun (AFP)--The commercial attache of the British Embassy here reported that trade between Britain and Uruguay last year favored Uruguay by more than $80 million. He also added that if activity continues as it has so far this year, Uruguay's surplus at the end of the year will reach about $83 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1241 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

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